

U. S. ASKS ENGLAND TO STOP OIL FLOW FROM WEST INDIES

Note From Hughes Declares
False Clearance Papers
Are Obtained.

LONDON TAKES ACTION

Forwards Charges to Island
Authorities and Demands
Full Reports.

EVIL GROWS CONSTANTLY

Question of Searching Foreign
Ships Beyond 3 Mile
Limit May Come Up.

LONDON, July 24 (Associated Press).—The British Government has received a note from the Washington Government asking cooperation in the suppression of spirit running into the United States through Bermuda and the Bahamas. Official announcement of the receipt of the note was made to-day.

The Government is communicating with the authorities in Bermuda and Bahamas to ascertain the truth of allegations concerning false clearance papers, etc. The question, it is stated, is complicated by the transfer of the registries of ships.

The United States Government has been informed that the British Government is seeking the necessary information. Meanwhile the British attitude is described as sympathetically noncommittal.

WASHINGTON AWAILS REPLY FROM BRITAIN

Important Phases of Smuggling Problem Up.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., July 24.

Liquor smuggling into the United States in violation of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law has become the subject of diplomatic correspondence between this country and Great Britain. There is in progress a discussion relative to several phases of smuggling and it is probable representations made by the State Department to the British Foreign Office will result in ultimately making the United States more nearly bone dry than now.

These representations were the outcome of suggestions and recommendations from various sources, including the prohibition agencies of the Treasury Department. Liquor smuggling from Great Britain direct, as well as from the Bahamas Islands, has been for some time the subject of a study by the State Department.

As a result of its investigation and the reports made by the dry agencies, the Department, it is indicated, has put the matter up to the British Government. The belief is that the suggestion has gone forward that Great Britain should give its cooperation in minimizing the "territorial waters" around the islands, a term which has been taken to include eight miles from shore. The case of the Marshall, seized some time ago off the New Jersey coast and far beyond the three mile limit is now pending in the courts, and involves these questions.

To what extent the British Government might be responsible for a conspiracy on the part of a skipper of a British ship smuggling liquor into the United States is a nice point of law on which experts are not prepared to state. That this kind of conspiracy has been common in the past few years is taken for granted, but what to do to prevent it is a different thing. The two immediate points on which an understanding appears necessary is the definition of the limits within which the United States can search and seize smugglers, and the extent to which the United States is willing to cooperate with the upholders of the Volstead act.

CAN'T STOP SMUGGLING WITHOUT FOREIGN AID

Note to Great Britain Based
on Prohibition Advice Here.

For the past year the smuggling of liquor from foreign ships anchored twelve miles out at sea has been the most difficult problem confronting prohibition officials. New York harbor has attracted most of these run running vessels operating between the United States and the Bahamas, Bermuda, the British West Indies and other points used as bases by the smuggling trade.

From often to twice weekly laden steamers have lain continuously off Sandy Hook for the past twelve months, discharging their contraband cargoes to smaller craft to bring ashore under cover of darkness. As each steamer transferred its cargo in this manner it was replaced by another with a fresh load of liquor. Many of the ships are British.

The major portion of the information which the note to the British Government contains is based on a report by the U. S. Customs Service.

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Snakes Tangled in Gears Hurl Motor Car in Ditch

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
CAPE MAY, N. J., July 24.

John Sapleton, traveling salesman for a Western house, was driving a roadster with license tag 131918 Ohio through a densely wooded road from Goshen to Swanton, about sixteen miles north of this city. Sapleton saw two snakes in deadly combat in the road. Thinking that he would kill both, he tried to run over them. The snakes got entangled in the steering gear under the car and before Sapleton could stop the car it had run off the road and turned upside down. Sapleton was not injured and passing motorists helped him right the car. The snakes—two king snakes—measured nearly seven feet each.

BUCKETING VICTIM IS A FERRY SUICIDE

Moran Had Staged Death Leap
for Noon From Window at
Broad and Wall.

LEAVES NOTE FOR BANTON
'Lost \$250; Lost \$75; &c.,
Tells Motive of Man Who
Calls Himself 'Sucker.'

Edward J. Moran of 274 Twelfth street, Brooklyn, took passage on the municipal ferryboat President Roosevelt at 8:50 o'clock last night bound for Staten Island. When the boat got opposite Governors Island Moran went to the forward deck, outside the cabin, where there were about half a dozen other men. He climbed on a cleat, took some letters and post cards from his pocket and threw them on the deck one by one. Then he climbed to the rail and jumped into the water. He was drowned and his body was not recovered.

The officers of the ferryboat collected the letters and cards from the deck and turned them over to the police when the boat docked at St. George. The police put them in a pile, and made them public one by one. The first was a piece of white cardboard, on which Moran had made notations that he was dealing in motor stocks, oil stocks and the stock of a petroleum company. At the bottom of the card were these words:

'Lost \$250; lost \$75; lost \$85; lost \$25,' and many other figures.

The second, third, fourth and fifth cards picked from the pile were the same. They were addressed to the Editor of THE NEW YORK HERALD, the World, the New York Times and the Tribune. Each read as follows:

'TO THE EDITOR: If you will send a man at noon to-day to Broad and Wall streets he will find the body of a sucker who lost all in Wall Street.'

The sixth letter was a letter from E. H. Whiting & Co., brokers, 44 Broad street, telling Moran that if he did not go to their office at once and provide margins his account would be closed.

The seventh was a letter to District Attorney Jacob H. Banton. It read:

'Trust you may stop and think a few minutes of the "territorial waters" around the islands, a term which has been taken to include eight miles from shore. The case of the Marshall, seized some time ago off the New Jersey coast and far beyond the three mile limit is now pending in the courts, and involves these questions.'

As regards these questions there is considerable confusion. The three mile limit has a time honored sanction, but most recent treaties speak of "territorial waters," a term which has been taken to include eight miles from shore. The case of the Marshall, seized some time ago off the New Jersey coast and far beyond the three mile limit is now pending in the courts, and involves these questions.

To what extent the British Government might be responsible for a conspiracy on the part of a skipper of a British ship smuggling liquor into the United States is a nice point of law on which experts are not prepared to state. That this kind of conspiracy has been common in the past few years is taken for granted, but what to do to prevent it is a different thing. The two immediate points on which an understanding appears necessary is the definition of the limits within which the United States can search and seize smugglers, and the extent to which the United States is willing to cooperate with the upholders of the Volstead act.

ONE SHOT CURES BOY AS POWDER INVENTOR

Tries His Own Make and Is
Much Astonished.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., July 24.—Edwin Pitman, 13 years old, living in the Spring Hill section of this city, was of an inventive turn of mind, but is practically cured now.

Late to-day Edwin finished his experiments in the making of gunpowder from charcoal, sulphur and other ingredients. He had a miniature cannon, and he fired it. The explosion was so loud that it startled the neighbors. Edwin was much astonished.

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GIRL, 15, SAVES BABY AT MANHOLE BLAST AS EIGHT ARE HURT

Mary Whitley Snatches
Stepbrother Off Cover
Just at Flash.

FLAME COVERS STREET

Infant Knocked From Carriage
at Third Avenue
and 169th Street.

ROAR HEARD IN BIG AREA

Bronx Crowds Rush to Scene
After Accident and 2 Other
Minor Explosions.

A rubber ball bounced along the sidewalk by Bill Fogarty, 3 years old, of 1093 Washington avenue, The Bronx, rolled into the street last night at 169th street and Third avenue, and stopped on a manhole cover. The little boy stopped to pick it up, and at that instant the manhole cover began to rise and fall, gently.

With Billy at the time was his step-sister, Mary Whitley, 15. She knew from the rising and falling of the cover and the hissing sound from beneath the ground, that something was going to happen.

Regardless of her own danger, the girl ran into the street and grabbed her brother. She gathered him into her arms, shielding him with her body, and had just got him off the manhole cover when there was a terrific explosion.

The cover sailed into the air as if it had been shot from a cannon, and a great burst of blue flame swept out of the earth and mushroomed toward the sidewalk. It subsided in a few seconds, but in those few seconds it had burned Mary and her brother, and six other persons. One of the others was Helen Sledner, 2, who was being wheeled in a baby carriage by her mother, Mrs. Kate Sledner of 3651 Third avenue.

The blow from carriage.

The baby was blown completely out of the baby carriage and half way across the street, but it was blown in an instant in advance of the burst of flame and was not seriously burned. Mrs. Sledner was also burned about the arms and face, and the others hurt were Anna Sledner of 2410 Seventh avenue, Max Bore of 1245 Washington avenue, The Bronx, and Israel Benson of 1227 Boston road, The Bronx, and Sylvia Cohen, 12, of 3651 Third avenue.

All of these were sent to Lincoln Hospital, but all excepting Mary Whitley and her step-brother were able to go home after they had been treated. Mary and Billy were seriously burned, although the girl probably would not have been injured at all had not she felt the presence of danger when the manhole cover began to rise and fall and tried to save her brother.

Only a few moments before the explosion a similar one had occurred at 169th street and Third avenue, but in a cellar what the lights had been out. This time the explosion was a burst of flame. Almost immediately after these there were smaller explosions in a cellar what the lights had been out. This time the explosion was a burst of flame. Almost immediately after these there were smaller explosions in a cellar what the lights had been out.

Alarm in Bronx Hospital.

This explosion was accompanied by a roar as the manhole cover went high into the air and the sheet of flame burst from the earth that brought a crowd of several hundred almost immediately. The blast also set off a fire alarm at 169th street and Franklin avenue and extinguished the lights in the Bronx Hospital, at 169th street and Fulton avenue. There was no excitement at the hospital, however, as the lights had been out anyway and the nurses went through the building explaining to the seventy-five patients that they were in no danger.

Some one telephoned to the Lincoln Hospital, which sent three ambulances, and to the Morrisania police station, where Lieutenant Cummings sent the reserves under Sergeant John L. Sullivan. The policemen, the physicians and the firemen found the eight persons who had been burned lying on the sidewalk or in the street, all of them semi-conscious.

Mrs. Sledner hardly realized that she had been burned. She was staggering about the street trying to find her baby, which a stranger had picked up from almost under the wheels of a trolley car and was holding in his arms, trying to find a physician to take care of it. Mary Whitley and her little stepbrother lay closest of all to the manhole. Mary flat

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Dean Kendall, of Yale Arts School, Wonders if He Is Divorced in Paris

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New Haven, July 24.—William Sergeant Kendall, dean of the Yale School of Fine Arts, was surprised to-day when informed of a cable from Paris telling of Mrs. Kendall receiving a final decree of divorce. The action, according to the dispatch, was on the grounds of desertion.

"It is indeed a shock to me and puzzling in the extreme," Dean Kendall told a newspaper here. "I thank you for your courtesy in informing me, but I cannot understand it. There is no mistake in the fact that Mrs. Kendall is in Paris. Could there have been some mistake in this announcement? Do you believe it can be verified? Cer-

tainly, to say the least, it is a shocking announcement to me."

Mrs. Kendall, with her daughter, Miss Elizabeth Kendall, went to Paris about two months ago.

Dean Kendall came to the Yale art school after the retirement of John F. Weir about ten years ago. His retirement as dean, announced early this year, becomes effective in December. He is a member of the National Academy and has done much painting. His wife also is an artist. She was among those who planned the Bal Masque, which is now an annual social feature of the Yale art school.

Mrs. Kendall was Miss Margaret Western Stickney, and that is the name she is said to have given in the divorce action.

Mexican Police Arrest Two in Bielaski Party

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
MEXICO CITY, July 24.—Senator Barcenas, Mexican lawyer of Lower California, and Mme. Bielaski, a Frenchwoman, who were members of the automobile party from which A. Bruce Bielaski of New York was kidnapped several weeks ago, were arrested here to-day. They were charged with conspiracy in the kidnapping case.

MEXICO CITY, July 24 (Associated Press).—A Bruce Bielaski again has postponed his departure to the United States because the Supreme Court, which is to decide a legal case in which an oil company he represents is involved, failed to secure a quorum to-day.

At 6 o'clock to-night Mr. Bielaski and his wife left their hotel to keep a dinner engagement. There was no indication that the authorities intended to arrest them. Mr. Bielaski would make no statement on the incident.

BRITAIN WILL INSIST FRANCE CUT ARMY

Lloyd George Prepared to Ex-
act Concession for Any
He May Make.

HOPES TO WIN POINT

Official London Predicts Full
Agreement at Meeting of
Premiers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau.
London, July 24.

England will make no sacrifices for the sake of France in the matter of reparations and debt cancellation unless the latter shows a desire to make her political attitude toward Germany and the rest of the world accord more nearly with the British desire to see trade revived and political stability restored.

Reports from Paris indicate that Premier Poincare expects the question of cancellation of the French debt to Britain to come up at his conference with Premier Lloyd George next week, but it is believed that any concessions Britain makes in this direction will be with the expectation of concessions from France, and among these will be the acceptance by the latter of the principle of land disarmament.

M. Lloyd George will not neglect the opportunity for pressing this issue. He will not be bound by the Cannes resolution, the time and the fall of the franc, in sympathy with the mark, in the last two weeks is believed to have put French opinion in better shape for reduced reduction of her armament costs.

Fertile Field for Lloyd George.

In fact, the conference promises to provide a field for all that Mr. Lloyd George originally hoped might be accomplished at Genoa. And throughout the maneuvers he will proceed upon the theory that however close the political entente may be between France and England in Europe, the economic entente between the two greatest creditor nations in the world is even stronger. He will try to persuade France to join that entente, one of the principles of which is recognized to be the reduction of armament costs, with an agreement making the use of armament unlikely.

Downing Street is highly elated over Premier Lloyd George's desire to offer constructive suggestions for the solution of the reparations and interrelated debt tangle. It is admitted that these suggestions may be very far from what Great Britain can accept, but now that the French policy against any changes in the economic aspect of the Treaty of Versailles has been abandoned, Downing Street is in a position to make its suggestions. There has been no change in the British policy. In general it is "anything for the settlement of Europe's chaos."

Watching French Debt Mischance.

Meanwhile Downing Street is listening closely for the results of M. Poincare's mission to Washington on the Franco-American debt. It remains the British determination not to say a single word or offer a hint that Great Britain would like to have her debts to America either canceled or reduced. She is anxious to learn what terms France will get, however, because it is generally felt here that the terms laid down by Congress are not quite in keeping with the cheaper money available since the debt funding commission was authorized.

One financier remarked to-day that the 4 1/2 per cent. interest plus sinking fund on a twenty-five year basis meant a 7 per cent. annual charge, while the Bank of England's discount rate is only 3 per cent. It is admitted here that British taxation must be reduced instead of increased, if advantage is to be taken

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QUICK STATE ACTION TAKEN BY OFFICIALS TO FACE COAL CRISIS

Conference Held at Governor's
Suggestion Sends
Committee to Hoover.

PRIORITY TO BE ASKED

Prendergast Will Urge
Public Utilities Needs
Be Met First.

TO GUARD FOOD SUPPLY

Plans Already Made to Pro-
tect Population of New
York and Jersey.

Gov. Nathan L. Miller acted promptly yesterday to align New York State and the metropolis with the expected efforts of the Federal Government in coordinating all its most powerful agencies to facilitate transportation and equitable distribution of coal.

The Governor telegraphed to George McAneny, chairman of the Transit Commission, and to William A. Prendergast, chairman of the Public Service Commission, as follows:

"In view of indicated declaration by Interstate Commerce Commission of emergency in coal situation I suggest you take measures to cooperate with the Federal authorities and secure an adequate supply and proper distribution of coal for public necessities."

As an immediate result of the Governor's initiative, a conference was held in the afternoon by McAneny, Prendergast, representatives of some of the largest consumers of fuel among New York public utility corporations and Eugene H. Outerbridge, chairman, and Major Elihu C. Church, one of the transportation engineers of the Port of New York Authority.

A committee was appointed to get immediately into touch with Secretary Hoover of the Department of Commerce. An appointment was made with him for this afternoon in Washington and two committee members left for the national capital on the Congressional Limited yesterday afternoon. The committee is composed of Mr. Prendergast, Roy T. Harkness of the Transit Commission and J. W. Leff, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, as representative of the public service corporations.

To Ask for Priority.

In the first conference with Secretary Hoover this afternoon Mr. Harkness, who was unable to leave last night, will be represented by Gen. Clinton C. Anderson, chief executive officer of the Transit Commission, who accompanied Mr. Prendergast and Mr. Leff.

Their purpose, as stated to a New York Herald reporter just before their departure, is to discuss thoroughly the question of the priority of public utility companies in distribution of coal throughout the emergency, to determine best means of immediate supply and distribution, and to make suggestions for most practicable processes of delivery, and to do whatever else may be necessary to insure adequate safeguarding of all transit and other public utility companies.

Chairman McAneny of the Transit Commission suggested the public should not interpret this action as evidence of undue alarm over the coal situation. It is rather a precautionary measure to insure efficient cooperation between State and Federal authorities in the emergency conditions this fall and winter bring the metropolitan district face to face with war time exigencies, such as imperative restrictions on shipments and distribution of coal.

Survey Now Under Way.

The Port Authority a day or two ago received a communication from Gov. Miller asking that through agencies at its command an immediate and comprehensive survey be made of the status of the coal supply in and about the port. There is no doubt that the survey is said its scope naturally will cover the available coal supply for all metropolitan purposes, public and private. The Port Authority, however, which recognizes the vital necessity of keeping the utility corporations—transit, power, lighting, gas—adequately supplied with fuel, has pledged its cooperation to that end. It can render invaluable service in expediting coal shipments and deliveries and in facilitating equitable distribution, whether consigned to the port by sea or by way of the New Jersey terminals of the coal carrying railroad.

As was explained by THE NEW YORK HERALD last Friday, the Port Authority adopted a plan last October, when there was a threatened suspension of rail transportation, to supply the metropolitan district with the essentials of life, food and fuel. This same plan, it is understood, will be made effective in the event of an emergency due to the present railroad men's strike and the miners' strike.

Goethals Ready to Aid.

Gen. George W. Goethals has consented to be chairman of a committee to mobilize available transportation facilities to bring necessities of life into New York and New Jersey if the railroads should cease to function normally in freight carrying departments.

Major Church, one of the Port Authority experts, who conferred yesterday with the Transit Commission, is expected to act in case of necessity as Gen. Goethals' chief of staff. The Major has had wide experience in solving difficult problems.

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THE GREENWICH.
White Sulphur Springs, N. Y.
Just returned from New York. Special excursion to the White Sulphur Springs, N. Y. from New York. Perfect golf, the swimming pool, moving pictures and dancing night. Cool nights. Bookings The Plaza-Adv.

COAL RELIEF AND FAIR PRICE PROGRAM WORKED OUT AND APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT

PROVISIONS OF HOOVER PLAN

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., July 24.

THE Hoover—or Administration—plan for procuring and distributing coal supplies at a reasonable price provides:

A committee in Washington, to be appointed by the President, of representatives of the Department of Commerce, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Department of Justice and the Department of the Interior, to be designated the Presidential committee. This committee to have general supervision.

The administrative committee, comprising representatives of the Presidential committee, together with representatives of operators, representatives of the railways and where necessary representatives of the larger consuming groups.

The Presidential committee will establish a representative in each coal producing district and a committee of operators to be nominated by the district operators' association or independent operators.

The Presidential committee will cooperate with the Interstate Commerce Commission in carrying out preferential orders issued by the commission.

The governmental representatives in the districts with the cooperation of the district committees shall advise the agencies of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to local coal movements to effect the purposes of this plan.

The operators will proceed with their usual business until they are affected by preference orders, and district committees under authority of the Presidential committee will recommend the allotment of cars on the basis of those who conform to the fair prices to be agreed upon with the Presidential committee.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., July 24.

Detailed plans for obtaining coal supplies for the public and distributing them at "reasonable" prices were worked out in a long series of conferences to-day among Government officials, representatives of the coal operators and railroads.

The measures to be undertaken are to meet the emergency and have nothing to do with the broader issues of justice in the coal or railroad strikes. They are relief measures pure and simple, to protect the public from suffering, distress or famine in fuel or food.

As worked out so far, the program constitutes the Harding, or Administration, proposal to meet the crisis in industrial affairs occasioned by the strikes. Broadly, the plan provides for the mining of coal by men willing to work under the full protection of Government and then the distribution of the coal mined by giving it preference over other movements on the railroads. Prices will be held down by furnishing transportation to the mines charging reasonable prices, as against the mines that are extortionate.

Seizure Not Imminent.

Administration proposals have not yet gone so far as seizure of the mines or of the railroads. Such a course is possible if it becomes necessary, but a great and immediate necessity will have to be shown.

President Harding and Administration leaders still believe the railroad men are the most competent to operate the roads and the coal operators the most competent to operate the coal mines. This attitude will only be changed by dire public necessity.

Government plans for moving coal without prior requisition to keep the public utilities and other essential plants going were passed upon to-day by Attorney-General Daugherty. The Attorney-General held that the program was not only entirely within the law as he saw it, but was an intensely practical one which would protect the public.

The Opinion in Full.

The following is a complete text of Attorney-General Daugherty's opinion upholding the legality of the Government's plan to move coal.

Sir: I have before me your letter of the 21st inst. in which you inquire whether certain steps which you propose to take to safeguard the public interests in the face of the impending coal strike would run counter to the laws of Congress.

You set forth that the supply of coal now on hand is diminishing at a rapid rate; that its production is being measurably reduced because of inability to get a proper supply of cars to transport what is being mined; that in consequence of the increasing shortage of coal, the public utilities and other essential plants, and above all, that the people themselves will be without fuel as winter approaches, bringing in its train misery, suffering, distress and even famine.

In consequence of these alarming conditions, whose growing menace is such as to awaken all to an affrighted realization of the peril ahead, the price of coal now being mined is steadily mounting in certain quarters, consumers including a frenzied race to secure it at almost any cost. Under these circumstances, the public interest above their own, have steadfastly refused to enhance prices; while on the other hand the cupidity and avarice of other operators have led them to take an unmerited and even cruel advantage of the abnormal conditions by ruthlessly exacting whatever can be obtained.

As I understand it, your plan is to form associations acting under your directions, whose sole purpose will be to meet the emergency in distribution and stop profiteering; and at the proper time you intend to apply to the U. S. C. to promulgate rules governing car distribution during the existing shortage, to the end that the available equipment can be placed at mines affording the greatest opportunity of service and willing to charge for their coal no more than is just.

As between two mines whose output is the same, your plan contemplates, during the existing shortage, favoring the mine in the supply of cars which charges the public fair prices as against the mine which allows its greed to exceed whatever can be obtained, however unwarped as the extortionate price may be. You have no purpose other than

Whether he would go the length of yielding on the question of restoration of seniority and pensions rights was not indicated. The belief here was that he would, particularly in view of the fact the number of Baltimore and Ohio employees who went on strike was not great. Administration advisers predicted that if one or two of the roads made a settlement the others would follow.

Whether union leaders would approve a course of individual bargaining was said to be doubtful. On the other hand there is little reason to believe leaders could control the men to keep them in line once considerable bodies of them began to break away and reach an agreement with individual roads on terms which safeguarded the most vital interest at stake, the restoration of seniority rights.

Main Factor at Issue.

President Harding repeatedly has been assured that if the executives yielded on this one point the main factor in the

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WILLARD IS A FACTOR

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Washington, D. C., July 24.

Ways and means of effecting a speedy settlement of the strike of railroad shophmen, on which is contingent the Government's ability to carry out effectively the plans for the pooling of coal resources and the allocation of car equipment so as to serve best the vital interests of the country, will be considered at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting.

Administration officials predicted to-day that the session would be devoted largely to the railroad situation. What plans the President has to effect a settlement of the strike have not been revealed, but it was stated that a proposal looking to the ending of the strike probably would be made during the session of the Cabinet.

The President will go to the meeting, after having made a thorough study of the situation and with first hand knowledge of the factors that are operating against a settlement between the executives and shop craft. In the past few days he has held several conferences with every agency of the Government that has knowledge of the questions at issue.

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The Apartment House Directory published by the Real Estate section of THE SUN and THE NEW YORK HERALD, contains the best and most varied selection of high class apartments in most clear and complete form for ready reference. Consult it next Sunday, July 30th.—Adv.